

## Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1894.

A CORRESPONDENT in this issue calls attention to the alleged fact that drunkenness is more frequent in Honolulu than in other cities of its size. Whether this is true or not we do not know, but if it is, the fact is not remarkable, in a seaport with the composite population of this one. Sailors always come ashore for a good time, and they generally get it, with the result that the annual record of conviction for drunkenness and disorder is materially increased.

Sir Edwin Arnold's peculiar views regarding Japan seem to be matched by his still more peculiar views regarding Turkey. That journal says: "If a well informed person were called upon to name the country in which womankind has her rights most clearly defined or most jealously guarded—the country where, taking all in all, women are most happy, most safe and best contented—he would name Turkey." In the "placid refinement" of Mohammedan homes, Sir Edwin finds a "peace and dignity unknown to the restless life of Europe." This shows how great a mistake the West is making in not keeping its women in the seraglio.

In these days of jealousy and fear of the Oriental, it seems a little strange that there should not be some relaxation of the old time prejudice against the Jew. Is it not clear that our salvation is in the Jew? In the game which we are playing with the Chinese and Japanese, in which the stake is the possession of the world, is it not clear that the Jew is our last and highest trump? If the fight with Asia is to be fought fairly, if unrestricted competition is to be left to do its deadly work, then we must borrow from the Jews some of that untiring zeal and application, that splendid commercial talent, which is making them the financial rulers of the West.

## SENATOR HOAR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The current number of the Century magazine contains two articles on the woman suffrage question, one from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and the other from D. Buckley. Senator Hoar is an uncompromising believer in the suffrage for women, and his article is one of the most brilliant contributions to the literature of the subject which we have ever seen. The article of D. Buckley on the other side is also a very clever statement of the traditional view.

The whole discussion is an illustration of the fact that the real conflict is between two radically hostile views of the relations of the sexes and the organization of society. One regards the family as the social unit and the other the individual. One is practically satisfied with the present dependent position of woman, the other pronounces it fundamentally wrong and demands for woman social freedom and the same free scope for the exercise of all capacities that men have.

The conservatives are quite right in regarding the proposed change as an innovation of the most radical kind. To put these little clips of paper into the hands of women is not a trifling thing. It means revolution. It means the practical completion of a process which will make women free and independent, and which will at the same time deprive them of all artificial support. Having all the rights of men, they will cease to be a privileged class, and will make their way on their own merits, as other human beings have to do.

This is an innovation indeed, and we need not be surprised that even in America there are plenty of men and women found to fight it bitterly. Think what a commotion the proposition to enfranchise wo-

men would create in Turkey. While the "sphere" of women is less carefully defined in the United States than in Constantinople, there are still plenty of people in the Occident who think they have a divine call to define that sphere, and who wish their definitions clothed with the sanctity and armed with the authority of law. These champions of an outworn society are in the last ditch and correspondingly desperate. It need surprise no one, if they, with the zealous co-operation of their wives, daughters and sweethearts, succeed in preventing, for another generation or two, the full recognition of women as human beings.

## FORESIGHT NECESSARY.

What are the planters doing to prepare for the great change in the conditions of agricultural labor which will be brought about by annexation to the United States? While the prospect of securing annexation is not immediate, it will probably be realized before three years are out. When Hawaii is part of American soil there can be no doubt that the contract labor system will terminate forever. It is vain to imagine that Hawaii can be American territory without being fully subject to the constitution and laws of the United States. There will not be one kind of labor law for these islands and another for the rest of the Union. Whether we like it or not we shall have to get our labor system on such a basis that it will not be disturbed by annexation.

As the ADVERTISER has frequently pointed out, the necessity indicated will not be a curse but a blessing. One of the principal advantages of annexation will be that it will help us to throw off a labor system which is deadly to civilization, and which clogs the progress of Hawaii. That contract labor is not needed is shown by the fact that it is discarded altogether on some plantations, while not more than half of all the plantation laborers are now actually under contract. That Europeans cannot work in the cane fields is disproved by the fact that the Portuguese and other nationalities have worked in them and do so still. That the system of perpetual labor importations to supply the plantations is not necessary is proved by the fact that the laborers show an increasing disposition to remain on the plantations whenever they have a reasonable inducement to do so.

These are all matters in which the Labor Commission should and doubtless will throw a great deal of light. At the same time no Commission can solve the labor question for the planters. Nothing but practical experiment can do it, and such experiment all planters should hasten to make. There is probably no reason why the culture of cane should not be remunerative to agricultural laborers as well as to mill owners. Coolie labor is notoriously costly and inefficient. If the money wasted upon the maintenance of a large force of contract laborers could all be paid to two-thirds of the same number for doing the same work, the wages would probably be large enough to induce the greater number of the Chinese and Japanese now employed on the plantations to stay on them. This simple suggestion may not be a solution of the labor question, but it rests upon a fact which is universally acknowledged—the fact, namely, that the efficiency of average plantation labor can be very greatly increased. Such an increase in efficiency has actually been brought about on parts of Ewa plantation, as well as elsewhere. The plan so successfully operated at Ewa has resulted to the mutual advantage of the company and the laborers participating in it. Hope for the future lies in just such experiments, and self-interest and philanthropy both indicate the wisdom of following them up.

That valuable publication, the Planters' Monthly, is out for August. The current number contains a vast amount of interesting reading matter, most of which relates to coffee, tea and sugar.

## THE RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.—[Abraham Lincoln.]

No part of a nation which has made progress in civilization has a right to drag the other part back to barbarism; and no ruler has the right to initiate such a relapse, relying upon the indifference or want of political sense of a portion of the population. Those who submit without protest to such a scheme, thereby confess their inability to accomplish or defend their own civilization, and surrender the task to those who are willing to do it for them.—[Sanford B. Dole.]

The first of the foregoing citations is referred to by a contemporary as containing in some manner an impeachment of the principles which underlie the Hawaiian Republic. The second is quoted from the address with which President Dole opened the Constitutional Convention.

The words of Abraham Lincoln contain an admirable condensed statement of the principles of free government, and if the Hawaiian revolution was in violation of their spirit, the Hawaiian revolution was wrong. The rule of the majority, duly limited, is the only kind of rule suited to a free people, and a people which passively submits to the abolition of this rule by the arbitrary act of a sovereign, thereby proclaims its unfitness to be free.

It is important to note that President Lincoln, in the passage from his inaugural address quoted above, clearly recognizes limitations to the principle of majority rule. The first is as to scope; the majority must be restrained by constitutional limitations. Its rights do not reach as far as its power, and so its power should be limited. It is hedged in on every hand by rules of justice which it does not itself make. The bill of rights contained in every Constitution bristles with limitations on the power of the majority. It may be objected that this bill of rights itself is merely an expression of the majority will. It is much more, however. It is obligatory not because the majority wills it, but the majority wills it because it is morally obligatory. The majority has no right to deprive a private individual of property or life, except upon just grounds ascertained by legal process. In exactly the same way there are political rights of which the majority has no right to deprive the citizen, and this is the limitation to the majority principle enunciated by President Dole. President Lincoln would have endorsed it. If not he would never have been the brain and heart of a war which had for its object to coerce the seceding States back into the Union.

It is thus clear on the authority of Lincoln himself, that there are important limitations upon the rights of the majority, that there are, in other words, a great many things which the majority has no right to do, and the doing of which the minority should resist. President Lincoln, however, recognizes a further limitation upon the right of the majority to rule, in point of time. The rule of the minority he says "as a permanent arrangement," is "inadmissible." As a temporary, transitional arrangement it may be admissible and even necessary. This principle, which Lincoln's address directly recognizes, is fundamental to any comprehension of the late revolution. Supported by such high authority, by the representative American, the greatest of all martyrs to liberty, it is placed above the reach of criticism. The right of the minority to resist the majority and assume control simply depends on the nature of the rights and interests which are threatened. No minority is bound to suffer a deprivation of right. If the right attacked is important it should not be lost without a struggle. In the case of Hawaii, the rights to the defence of which men rallied were the dearest they had. The political liberty of Hawaii, its

civilization, its social development would not have survived, if the revolution had not saved them. Common sense and philosophic theory alike justify a movement which sought to conserve, and did conserve, interests of such paramount importance.

## MORE ANENT THE ELECTRIC ROAD.

The proposition of foreign capitalists to build and equip an electric road in and about the city, with an extension to the Pali, at an actual cost exceeding half a million of dollars should be cordially accepted by our people, provided the road and service is of the first class, and the public rights are most carefully protected.

The Government committed a gross error in granting to the Tramway Company what has been regarded as the exclusive use to our streets, without stipulating for the kind of service to be rendered, and in permitting it to finance its affairs in such a way that it is now loaded down with obligations, and in no position to add an electric service. We are now acute sufferers from this folly.

The promoters of any new transportation service are confronted with the fact that the Tramway Company has not only occupied the best streets, to the exclusion of all other transporting methods, but has secured, apparently, a perpetual right to introduce the electrical system, which is, of course, a standing menace to the promoters of any independent electrical scheme.

If foreign capitalists are willing, in the face of these disadvantages, to invest such a large amount of money in the matter, our people, who are now under the burden of a miserable service, should cordially encourage them to go ahead.

A service of really a high character can be maintained, if the Government reserves the right to interfere whenever such service fails.

Quick, cheap and frequent transportation is a matter in which every man, woman and child living in and about this city is deeply concerned, as it affects the personal comfort of each.

Whether the present Advisory Council should provide the necessary legislation, without waiting for the coming Legislature, is a serious question. Local transit is purely a local matter, and the present Council is really better able to pass upon the matter, because its members reside here, than a Legislature composed of men who are not specially informed of the needs of the city.

If foreign capital, to the extent of half a million of dollars, is ready to make the investment, it would be a pity to cause any delay which might drive it away or afford it a chance to seek some other investment. The dullness of speculative investments in Canada and America is our present opportunity, and we should take advantage of it, provided we are the gainer by doing so; and provided always that no home company, offering equal advantages, is in a position to take up the enterprise and build the road.

The most remarkable meteor on record is that of December 21, 1876, which originated in Kansas, glided over Missouri to the south of Lake Michigan, and became lost near Niagara Falls. It exploded with a report like that of an earthquake.

The membership of the Congregational Church is composed of 188,187 males and 373,444 females. This is nearly two to one. Last year the number of deaths of ministers was 98. The average age of these 98 ministers was 68 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all Dealers, BAXSON, SMITH & Co., Agents or H. I.

## A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing houses were enveloped in the sparks and flames from the houses burning at the foot of the hill, and if any wind had then been blowing, as is so frequently the case in that bay, the city must have gone! As it was, all night long the pastor and the teacher, helped by members of the congregation, were moving the chapel furniture and their personal effects to a remoter house for greater safety.

Persons were made deaf by the concussion of the air; others were well nigh if not entirely crazed, and thousands were so shaken and unnerved that every sound of shutting door or window, every cry or call in the street by day or by night, frightened them almost beyond control, from fear that it might be another explosion.

I reached Santander the day that it was discovered that, of the thousand and six hundred boxes of dynamite that were in the ship, six hundred were still in the wreck intact! A frenzy seized the people on hearing of this, and thousands who had not fled before now broke for the country in wildest haste. When I entered the city its streets were deserted, the stores were closed in large part, and it seemed like a city of the dead. By the time I left, the last of the six hundred boxes of dynamite had been removed from the wreck and had been thrown into the deep sea, and the crazed citizens were slowly returning to town.

Now, how can it be explained that the captain of the ill-fated ship, and the owner, the Marques de Casa Pombo, and others, knowing that there were in the hold of their ship, duly and lawfully received at Bilbao for the Mediterranean ports of Almeria, Cartagena and Alicante, some 16,000 boxes of dynamite, besides the twenty-two boxes for Santander, dared to stay on board or near the ship? The answer is: they fully believed that though the ship should burn to ashes, the dynamite on board would not explode! It is remembered that this captain was once in command, as first or second officer, of another ship that years ago was destroyed by fire, while a quantity of dynamite that was on board did not explode, though the wooden boxes that held it were consumed.

Why did the captain assure the captain of the mail steamship Alfonso XIII., who generously came to help with his tug and crew, that there were no more explosives aboard? The explanation must be that he knew, and that the Marques de Casa Pombo knew, that if he should confess that there was dynamite still on board, the ship would be instantly deserted by all who were helping to extinguish the flames and to save the freight, and as he thought the dynamite would not explode he undoubtedly excused himself for the falsehood.

It is, indeed, not thought that the dynamite exploded from the direct action of the fire, but from the shock of the bursting boiler. And yet we must ask, how is it to be explained that this shock, added to by the shock of the exploding of the thousand boxes of dynamite, was not enough to make explode the remaining six hundred boxes?

It is plain that there are still mysteries in the action of this terrific explosive. Let it be hoped that in the solving of these it may not be necessary to wreck another city and to sacrifice a thousand human victims.

Wm. H. GURICK.  
St. Sebastian, Spain, Nov., 1893.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## Registration Notice.

The Boards of Registration and Examiners for the Third District (Maui, Molokai and Lanai), will hold the following meetings:

At Lahaina, Maui, Friday, August 24th.  
" Olowalu, " Saturday, " 25th.  
" Paia, " Tuesday, " 28th.  
" " Wednesday, " 29th.  
" Hamakua, Maui, Thursday, August 30th.  
At Makawao, Maui, Friday, August 31st.  
At Wainakoa, Kula, Maui, Monday, September 3rd.  
At Wailuku, Maui, Tuesday, September 4th.  
At Wailuku, Maui, Wednesday, September 5th.  
At Wailuku, Maui, Thursday, September 6th.  
At Kahului, Maui, Friday, September 7th.  
At Spreckelsville, Maui, Saturday, September 8th.

Note.—At Lahaina, the Boards will meet from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 6 to 8 p. m.; at other places the meetings will open at 10 a. m.

F. W. HARDY,  
C. H. DICKEY,  
J. W. KALUA.  
1578-2w

Sale of Lease of Government Lot No. 15 With Two-Story Wooden Building, Fort Street, Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, September 11, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of Government Lot No. 15 on Fort Street, Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 5000 square feet, together with the two-story Wooden Building on said lot.

Term.—Lease for five years.  
Upset price \$300, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, August 8, 1894.  
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August 8, 1894.

The trouble over the selection of a jury to try native cases here looks as though it might be growing serious to the fellows whose names grace the calendar. As the constitution does not provide that natives shall be tried by Hawaiians, though it is a custom, and citizens of that nationality cannot be procured if a remedy is needed it may be found only in an act to be passed by the present Advisory Council.

In some parts of the United States, New York for instance, to be eligible to jury duty, a man "must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district in which he is called and be the owner either in his or his wife's name, of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of real or personal property." Citizens are created by law and natives do not become citizens until the statutes make them such. In this instance the taking of the oath to support the present government is all that is necessary. This seems to decide the question "whether a change in the form of government nullifies the citizenship of the people." To become a citizen now, one must be politically born again and the result of last Monday's mid-wifery was that all but three of the panel died "a bornin." The only relief for this state of affairs seems to be in amending the constitution; men do not become criminals until they are convicted of the charges on which they are tried and until such conviction they are entitled to certain rights. If they are not tried within a certain time they have a good strong kick which must be recognized by the court. We cannot see where the taking of the required oath to support the government is a guarantee that the verdict rendered will be according to the law and the evidence, the result the court and attorneys should strive to obtain. The judiciary being considered above politics it must not be supposed that the court would be a party to increasing the number of supporters of the government by any such peculiar methods.

If you can get an article that will do all and more than another will at the same price, it seems reasonable to decide that the more versatile is the one to be used. The "D. & D." polisher is one of them. It does everything that Sapolio does and more too, it polishes silverware without the slightest injury to the metal. Everyone who uses Sapolio knows that the instructions are not to use it on silverware. "D. & D." is purely a vegetable preparation containing no acids and may be used on the finest polished woodwork without injury. We are the only people who sell this article and we know it is good.

Our stand Lamps, good quality, at low prices, are what have been wanted in Honolulu for a year past. It has been hard to get a really serviceable and stylish lamp for a dollar and six bits until we found them in Pittsburgh. They are selling rapidly and delay means a tallow candle; they cannot last long when people get acquainted with their good points.

We have a few oil burning Radiators that will be in demand at the beach when the weather changes and in the mountains even now. They are built just like an ordinary heating stove except that they burn oil instead of coal or wood and being on castors, they may be moved from one part of the house to another without the annoyance which accompanies the taking down or putting up pipes. The heat can be regulated or shut off entirely by the mere turning of a screw so that there is no necessity for the temperature of a room being anything but just right.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,  
307  
FORT STREET, HONOLULU.